

MS - 5 Using Neuropsychological Tests in Screening for Organic Brain Damage. SIDNEY DENMAN, Anclote Manor Hospital. This paper attempts to briefly describe a battery of eleven neuropsychological tests which have been designed for the purpose of screening both neurological and psychiatric patients for possible organic brain damage. A brief description of these tests and their theoretical and empirical basis is provided. These neuropsychological tests have demonstrated some utility in determining the presence or absence of organic brain damage, possible lateralization of such damage to one of the cerebral hemispheres, more specific localization of damage within one of the hemispheres, and in providing some information as to the type of brain damage that is present. Research-based studies at several neuropsychological laboratories have demonstrated that psychological testing has proved to be helpful in assisting neurologists and others in making decisions as to the necessity of employing more life-threatening diagnostic procedures such as arteriograms, brain scans, and pneumoencephalography in the examination of patients. Some new directions for neuropsychological testing and research are also suggested.

MS - 6 Using the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory in Medical Practice. SIDNEY DENMAN, Anclote Manor Hospital. Although it was originally designed as a diagnostic instrument for the use of clinical psychologists, an ever-increasing usage of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory has demonstrated that this test is a very effective instrument when used by the trained physician in medical practice. The general practitioner and the non-psychiatric specialist is often in need of a screening device which will help them in reaching a decision as to the wisdom of treating the patient directly or of referring him for specialized treatment by a psychiatrist, psychologist, or other specialist. The MMPI has demonstrated its utility as a screening instrument for the detection of major neurotic and psychotic disorders, organic brain damage, functional low-back pain vs. organic back pain, epilepsy, predicting irregular medical discharges, neurodermatitis, ulcer personalities, and other conditions faced by the physician in his daily practice. This paper describes the MMPI, ways of learning to use this test, scoring methods, appropriate interpretations, reference guides, and indicates some of the many ways in which this test may be used by physicians.

MS - 7 Myoglobinuria in Myocardial Infarction. R. S. LEVINE, M. ALTERMAN, R. S. GUBNER, E. C. ADAMS

MS - 8 Tolerance of Sphaeroides testudineus to its Own Skin Extracts and to the Skin Extracts of Sphaeroides nephelus. MURRAY GIRARD AND EDWARD LARSON, Miami Seaquarium. - - Reports of self-immunity to toxins in the literature varies (Halstead vol. 2, pg. 794, 1967). Some venom neutralization in the rattlesnake (Crotalus adamanteus was reported by Clark and Voris (Science 1969, vol. 164). Thompson found the boxfish, Ostracion lintiginosus, susceptible to its own toxin (Science, 1964, vol. 146). In order to clarify the situation regarding puffer